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2	412	vulvodynia or (vulvar adj dysesthesia) or vestibulitis or vulvovaginitis or (vulvar adj pain) or vulvitis or clitoridynia or vestibulodynia or (vaginal adj pain)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/09/02 15:37
3	147	((calcium adj2 blockers) or (calcium adj2 blocker) or (calcium adj2 (inhibitor or antagonist)) or (calcium adj2 blocking) or (calcium adj (blocker or inhibitor)) or amlodipine or amrinone or milrinone or bencyclane or cinnarizine or conotoxins or diltiazem or felodipine or fendiline or flurnarizine or gallpamil or isradipine or loidoflazine or mibefradil or nicardipine if nifedipine of nimodipine or nisoldipine or nitredipine or perhexiline or prenylamine or verapamil or gallopamil) and (vulvodynia or (vulvar adj dysesthesia) or vestibulitis or vulvovaginitis or (vulvar adj pain) or vulvitis or clitoridynia or vestibulodynia or (vaginal adj pain))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/09/02 15:37
4	147	((calcium adj2 blockers) or (calcium adj2 blocker) or (calcium adj2 (inhibitor or antagonist)) or (calcium adj2 blocking) or (calcium adj (blocker or inhibitor)) or amlodipine or amrinone or milrinone or bencyclane or cinnarizine or conotoxins or diltiazem or felodipine or fendiline or flurnarizine or gallpamil or isradipine or loidoflazine or mibefradil or nicardipine if nifedipine of nimodipine or nisoldipine or nitredipine or perhexiline or prenylamine or verapamil or gallopamil) and (vulvodynia or (vulvar adj dysesthesia) or vestibulitis or vulvovaginitis or (vulvar adj pain) or vulvitis or clitoridynia or vestibulodynia or (vaginal adj pain))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2003/09/02 15:37
5	540641	(calcium adj2 blockers) or (calcium adj2 blocker) or (calcium adj2 (inhibitor or antagonist)) or (calcium adj2 blocking) or (calcium adj (blocker or inhibitor)) or amlodipine or amrinone or milrinone or bencyclane or cinnarizine or conotoxins or diltiazem or felodipine or fendiline or flurnarizine or gallpamil or isradipine or loidoflazine or mibefradil or nicardipine if nifedipine of nimodipine or nisoldipine or nitredipine or perhexiline or prenylamine or verapamil or gallopamil	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2003/09/02 15:37
6	530	vulvodynia or (vulvar adj dysesthesia) or vestibulitis or vulvovaginitis or (vulvar adj pain) or vulvitis or clitoridynia or vestibulodynia or (vaginal adj pain)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2003/09/02 15:37

7	168	((calcium adj2 blockers) or (calcium adj2 blocker) or (calcium adj2 (inhibitor or antagonist)) or (calcium adj2 blocking) or (calcium adj (blocker or inhibitor)) or amlodipine or amrinone or milrinone or bencyclane or cinnarizine or conotoxins or diltiazem or felodipine or fendiline or flurnarizine or gallpamil or isradipine or loidoflazine or mibefradil or nicardipine if nifedipine of nimodipine or nisoldipine or nitredipine or perhexiline or prenylamine or verapamil or gallopamil) and (vulvodynia or (vulvar adj dysesthesia) or vestibulitis or vulvovaginitis or (vulvar adj pain) or vulvitis or clitoridynia or vestibulodynia or (vaginal adj pain))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2003/09/02 15:38
8	116	(((calcium adj2 blockers) or (calcium adj2 blocker) or (calcium adj2 (inhibitor or antagonist)) or (calcium adj2 blocking) or (calcium adj (blocker or inhibitor)) or amlodipine or amrinone or milrinone or bencyclane or cinnarizine or conotoxins or diltiazem or felodipine or fendiline or flurnarizine or gallpamil or isradipine or loidoflazine or mibefradil or nicardipine if nifedipine of nimodipine or nisoldipine or nitredipine or perhexiline or prenylamine or verapamil or gallopamil) and (vulvodynia or (vulvar adj dysesthesia) or vestibulitis or vulvovaginitis or (vulvar adj pain) or vulvitis or clitoridynia or vestibulodynia or (vaginal adj pain))) not of	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2003/09/02 16:10
9	229	easterling	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2003/09/02 15:57
10	20	easterling and calcium	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2003/09/02 16:19
11	11	mak and urogenital	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2003/09/02 16:19

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National Vulvodynia Association

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education, support, a

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About Vulvodynia

What is Vulvodynia?

The International Society for the Study of Vulvovaginal Disease (ISSVD) defines Vulvody vulvar discomfort or pain, characterized by burning, stinging, irritation or rawness of the fe cases in which there is no infection or skin disease of the vulva or vagina causing these s Burning sensations are the most common, but the type and severity of symptoms are higl individualized. Pain may be constant or intermittent, localized or diffuse.

Vulvodynia has been classified into the following subtypes:

Dysesthetic Vulvodynia (generalized vulvar dysesthesia)
Dysesthetic Vulvodynia symptoms may be diffuse or in different areas at different Pain may be present in the labia majora, labia minora, and/or the vestibule. (see \ anatomy) Some women experience pain in the clitoris, mons pubis, perineum and inner thighs. The pain may be constant or intermittent. Symptoms are not necessa caused by touch or pressure to the vulva, i.e., with intercourse or bicycle riding, bu activities often exacerbate the symptoms.

Vulvar Vestibulitis Syndrome (vulvar dysesthesia localized in the vestibule)
Women with VVS have pain only in the vestibule, and only during or after touch o pressure is applied. Burning sensations are the most common symptom and may experienced with some or all of the following: sexual intercourse, tampon insertior gynecologic examination, bicycle riding, and wearing tight pants.

There are several other conditions that cause chronic vulvar pain and may coexist with V most common of these are listed below:

Cyclic Vulvovaginitis
Women with cyclic vulvovaginitis have recurrent burning and itching symptoms at same stage of the menstrual cycle. Many have cyclical bouts of yeast infections a have other causes for their symptoms.

Vulvar Dermatoses
There are many dermatologic conditions that may cause pain in the vulva. The mc common include: allergic or contact dermatitis, lichen sclerosus, lichen simplex ch and lichen planus. These conditions may cause symptoms of itching and burning.

Scratching the vulva and overusing topical medications may inflame the tissue, ca swelling and additional pain.

Vulvodynia, as with most chronic pain conditions, can have a profound impact on a woma life. It typically affects her ability to engage in sexual activity and may interfere with daily f sitting at a desk, engaging in physical exercise, and participating in social activities. Thes negatively affect self-image and lead to depression.

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The National Vulvodynia Association (NVA) is an educational, nonprofit organization founded to disseminate information vulvodynia. The NVA recommends that you consult your own health care practitioner to determine which course of treatn appropriate for you.

Last updated November 4th 2002

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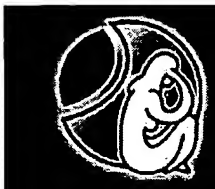

Terminology & Classification
Vulvar Skin Care Questionnaire

General Information: Terminology

The Terminology and Classification of Vulvodynia: Past, Present and Future

Libby Edwards, MD, Peter J. Lynch, MD

"Vulvodynia" has been the term of choice for the condition characterized by symptoms of vulvar burning, rawness, irritation, stinging, soreness, and/or pain occurring in the absence of an underlying, recognizable disease. Within the general category of **vulvodynia**, three subsets have been recognized:

1) Vulvar vestibulitis syndrome: This condition was defined as pain localized to the vestibule elicited by touch, pressure, or friction, and usually accompanied by vestibular erythema. The suffix "itis" was used in the belief that this was an inflammatory process as demonstrated by the red color present on examination and the microscopic presence of mononuclear cells clustered around the rminor vestibular glands. When the redness and pain was confined to only a small area of the vestibule, the term "focal vulvitis" was sometimes substituted for vestibulitis.

2) Dysesthetic vulvodynia (**synonym** essential or idiopathic **vulvodynia**): this condition was defined as vulvar pain, which was not necessarily confined to the vestibule and/or was migratory. Probing with a cottontipped applicator revealed somewhat inconsistent sites and intensity of pain. Minimal or no erythema was present upon examination and no significant number of inflammatory cells was found on biopsy. Typically, the pain of dysesthetic **vulvodynia** initially occurred only episodically as a direct result of touch, pressure or friction, but later on a background of low-grade, continuous pain was also described as being present. Some patients have no pain to touch.

3) Cyclic vulvitis: this condition was defined as vulvar pain, which occurred in a cyclic fashion, generally in concert with the menstrual cycle. The pain could arise spontaneously or could be provoked by touch, pressure or friction. Redness might or might

not be present on examination. Histologic findings were not well-established owing to the limited number of patients who had been biopsied. Intermittent, low-grade candidiasis (usually without the typical physical findings of vulvovaginal candidiasis) was thought to cause this condition. The problem often improved when chronic, suppressive oral or topical anticandidal agents were used.

Recently, problems with this terminology and classi-fication have been identified. First, detailed new information regarding the clinical appearance and biopsy findings of the vulva in normal, asymptomatic women has been reported. Many of these normal women were found to have vestibular redness, similar to that found in vulvar vestibulitis. Moreover, biopsies in these normal women often revealed some peri-glandular mononuclear cells, a histologic picture heretofore thought to be specific for vulvar vestibulitis. Second, many clinicians came to believe that cyclic vulvitis was in reality "atypical" (no vaginal discharge and no vulvar pustules) candidiasis. As such, these clinicians preferred to remove cyclic vulvitis from the classification of **vulvodynia**, because this is an underlying, recognizable disease, just as sclerosus and lichen planus are excluded because they are recognizable, specific diseases.

The problem of **vulvodynia** terminology and classification was discussed at the most recent meeting of the International Society of Vulvovaginal Disease (ISSVD) that was held in September, 1999 in Santa Fe, New Mexico. There was support to revise the terminology and to bring it in line with that used for other types of chronic pain syndromes as are contained in the cross-specialty, internationally used SNOMED nomenclature. After (largely revolving around the separation of **vulvodynia** into subsets of "provoked" versus "unprovoked" pain), the members voted to use the following terminology for a trial period of two years. This terminology will be discussed again at the ISSVD meeting in 2001 and a determination as to whether or not to make it permanent will be voted on at that time.

ISSVD 1999 Proposed Terminology and Classification for Vulvodynia
Vulvar Dysesthesia
(Formerly Vulvodynia)

1) Generalized Vulvar Dysesthesia (formally dysesthetic **vulvodynia**). This condition refers to vulvar burning or pain that cannot be consistently, and tightly localized by point pressure "mapping" by way of probing with a cotton tipped applicator or similar instrument. The vulvar vestibule may be involved but the discomfort is not limited to the vestibule.

Clinically, the pain may occur with or without provocation (touch,

pressure or friction).

2) Localized Vulvar Dysesthesia. This condition refers to pain that can be consistently and tightly, localized by point pressure mapping (see above) to one or more portions of the vulva. Clinically, the pain usually occurs as a result of provocation (touch, pressure or friction).

A) Vestibulodynia (formerly vulvar vestibulitis). This condition refers to pain that can be point pressure mapped to one or more portions of the vulvar vestibule. Redness (especially at the orifice east of the minor vestibular glands) may or may not be present at the sites of the point pressure mapping. A few mononuclear cells, usually located around the minor vestibular glands, may be present on biopsy.

B) Clitoridynia refers to pain that can be point pressure mapped to the clitoris. No information regarding clinical redness or histologic inflammation is available for this condition owing to the infrequency with which it has been reported.

C) Other localized forms of vulvar dysesthesia. Only a few instances of unexplained pain in other vulvar sites have been reported. For this reason, it is not clear as to, whether or not this category will prove to be clinically useful.

The ISSVD understands that the classification of **vulvodynia** will evolve as a better understanding of the etiology and pathophysiology of otherwise unexplained vulvar pain occurs. For this reason, the ISSVD views the proposed new classification as a "work in progress" and welcomes comments and questions regarding our approach.

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 NEWS 38  AUG 18  Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

 NEWS EXPRESS  April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
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=> file medline
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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 On April 13, 2003, MEDLINE was reloaded.  See HELP RLOAD for details.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2003 vocabulary.  See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/changes2003.html
 for a description on changes.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> e calcium channel blocker
E1            8     CALCIULUI/BI
E2       298465     CALCIUM/BI
E3            0 --> CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER/BI
E4            8     CALCIUM2/BI
E5            6     CALCIUM45/BI
E6            1     CALCIUM47/BI
E7            1     CALCIUMABHANGIGE/BI
E8            1     CALCIUMABLANGERUNGEN/BI
E9            4     CALCIUMABSORPTION/BI
E10           3     CALCIUMACETYLHOMOTAURINATE/BI
E11           1     CALCIUMACETYLSALICYLIC/BI
E12           1     CALCIUMACTIVATED/BI

=> e calcium channel blocker/ct
E#   FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
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E1            0     2     CALCIUM CHANNEL ANTAGONIST RECEPTOR/CT
E2            0     2     CALCIUM CHANNEL ANTAGONIST RECEPTORS/CT
E3            0     1 --> CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER/CT
E4            0     2     CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER RECEPTOR/CT
E5            0     2     CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER RECEPTORS/CT
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E6        23304     55      CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS/CT
E7         1649             CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS: AD, ADMINISTRATION & DOSAGE/
                            CT
E8         1744             CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS: AE, ADVERSE EFFECTS/CT
E9           20             CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS: AI, ANTAGONISTS & INHIBITORS
                            /CT
E10          90             CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS: AN, ANALYSIS/CT
E11         322             CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS: BL, BLOOD/CT
E12           2             CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS: CF, CEREBROSPINAL FLUID/CT

=> d e6+all
NO L# DEFINED

=> e e6+all
E1            0    BT4   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E2            0     BT3   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E3            0      BT2   Chemical Actions/CT
E4            0      BT2   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E5         3274       BT1   Cardiovascular Agents/CT
E6        23304        -->   Calcium Channel Blockers/CT
E7        23304        MN    D18.192./CT
E8        23304        MN    D27.505.250.192./CT
                        DC    an INDEX MEDICUS major descriptor
                        NOTE  A class of drugs that act by selective inhibition
                              of calcium influx through cell membranes or on the
                              release and binding of calcium in intracellular
                              pools. Since they are inducers of vascular and
                              other smooth muscle relaxation, they are used in
                              the drug therapy of hypertension and
                              cerebrovascular spasms, as myocardial protective
                              agents, and in the relaxation of uterine spasms.
                        INDX  vasodilators; D25-26 qualif; DF: CA CHANNEL BLOCK
                        AQ    AD AE AN BL CF CH CL CS CT DU EC HI IM IP ME PD PK
                              PO RE SD ST TO TU UR
                        PNTE  Calcium (1966-1967) /antagonists & inhibitors
                              (1968-1981)
                        PNTE  Ion Channels (1979-1981)
                        HNTE  83; was CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS, EXOGENOUS 1982
                        ONTE  use CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS to search CALCIUM
                              ANTAGONISTS, EXOGENOUS 1982
                        MHTH  NLM (1982)
E9            0         UF    Antagonists, Exogenous Calcium/CT
E10           0         UF    Blockaders, Exogenous Calcium/CT
E11           0         UF    Blockers, Calcium Channel/CT
E12           0         UF    CA CHANNEL BLOCK/CT
E13           0         UF    Calcium Antagonists, Exogenous/CT
E14           0         UF    Calcium Blockaders, Exogenous/CT
E15           0         UF    Calcium Channel Blocking Drugs/CT
E16           0         UF    Calcium Inhibitors, Exogenous/CT
E17           0         UF    Channel Blockers, Calcium/CT
E18           0         UF    Exogenous Calcium Antagonists/CT
E19           0         UF    Exogenous Calcium Blockaders/CT
E20           0         UF    Exogenous Calcium Inhibitors/CT
E21           0         UF    Inhibitors, Exogenous Calcium/CT
E22        1182         NT1   Amlodipine/CT
E23         737         NT1   Amrinone/CT
E24         749          NT2   Milrinone/CT
E25         142         NT1   Bencyclane/CT
E26         598         NT1   Bepridil/CT
E27         547         NT1   Cinnarizine/CT
E28         149         NT1   Conotoxins/CT
E29         147          NT2   omega-Conotoxins/CT
E30         936           NT3   omega-Conotoxin GVIA/CT
E31        4987         NT1   Diltiazem/CT
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E32         902         NT1   Felodipine/CT
E33         111         NT1   Fendiline/CT
E34         965         NT1   Flunarizine/CT
E35        1089         NT1   Gallopamil/CT
E36        1217         NT1   Isradipine/CT
E37         202         NT1   Lidoflazine/CT
E38        2758         NT1   Magnesium Sulfate/CT
E39         354         NT1   Mibefradil/CT
E40        1970         NT1   Nicardipine/CT
E41       12555         NT1   Nifedipine/CT
E42        1834         NT1   Nimodipine/CT
E43         682         NT1   Nisoldipine/CT
E44        1892         NT1   Nitrendipine/CT
E45         431         NT1   Perhexiline/CT
E46         507         NT1   Prenylamine/CT
E47       13302         NT1   Verapamil/CT
E48        1089          NT2   Gallopamil/CT
E49         336         NT1   omega-Agatoxin IVA/CT
E50         936         NT1   omega-Conotoxin GVIA/CT
E51         147         NT1   omega-Conotoxins/CT
E52         936          NT2   omega-Conotoxin GVIA/CT
E53       15334         RT    Anti-Arrhythmia Agents/CT
E54       27316         RT    Antihypertensive Agents/CT
E55       23850         RT    Vasodilator Agents/CT
*********  END***

=> s e6-e48
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                  ("CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS"+XUSE/CT)
          23304 D18.192./CT
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          23304 "ANTAGONISTS, EXOGENOUS CALCIUM"/CT  (14 TERMS)
                  ("CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS"+XUSE/CT)
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                  ("CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS"+XUSE/CT)
          23304 "CA CHANNEL BLOCK"/CT  (14 TERMS)
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                  ("CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS"+XUSE/CT)
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                  (AMLODIPINE+XUSE/CT)
            737 AMRINONE/CT  (9 TERMS)
                  (AMRINONE+XUSE/CT)
            749 MILRINONE/CT  (8 TERMS)
                  (MILRINONE+XUSE/CT)
            142 BENCYCLANE/CT  (6 TERMS)
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(BENCYCLANE+XUSE/CT)
598 BEPRIDIL/CT (22 TERMS)
(BEPRIDIL+XUSE/CT)
547 CINNARIZINE/CT (16 TERMS)
(CINNARIZINE+XUSE/CT)
149 CONOTOXINS/CT (10 TERMS)
(CONOTOXINS+XUSE/CT)
147 OMEGA-CONOTOXINS/CT (4 TERMS)
(OMEGA-CONOTOXINS+XUSE/CT)
936 "OMEGA-CONOTOXIN GVIA"/CT (16 TERMS)
("OMEGA-CONOTOXIN GVIA"+XUSE/CT)
4987 DILTIAZEM/CT (15 TERMS)
(DILTIAZEM+XUSE/CT)
902 FELODIPINE/CT (4 TERMS)
(FELODIPINE+XUSE/CT)
111 FENDILINE/CT (5 TERMS)
(FENDILINE+XUSE/CT)
965 FLUNARIZINE/CT (11 TERMS)
(FLUNARIZINE+XUSE/CT)
1089 GALLOPAMIL/CT (6 TERMS)
(GALLOPAMIL+XUSE/CT)
1217 ISRADIPINE/CT (19 TERMS)
(ISRADIPINE+XUSE/CT)
202 LIDOFLAZINE/CT (4 TERMS)
(LIDOFLAZINE+XUSE/CT)
2758 "MAGNESIUM SULFATE"/CT (5 TERMS)
("MAGNESIUM SULFATE"+XUSE/CT)
354 MIBEFRADIL/CT (6 TERMS)
(MIBEFRADIL+XUSE/CT)
1970 NICARDIPINE/CT (5 TERMS)
(NICARDIPINE+XUSE/CT)
12555 NIFEDIPINE/CT (17 TERMS)
(NIFEDIPINE+XUSE/CT)
1834 NIMODIPINE/CT (4 TERMS)
(NIMODIPINE+XUSE/CT)
682 NISOLDIPINE/CT (3 TERMS)
(NISOLDIPINE+XUSE/CT)
1892 NITRENDIPINE/CT (3 TERMS)
(NITRENDIPINE+XUSE/CT)
431 PERHEXILINE/CT (3 TERMS)
(PERHEXILINE+XUSE/CT)
507 PRENYLAMINE/CT (5 TERMS)
(PRENYLAMINE+XUSE/CT)
13302 VERAPAMIL/CT (11 TERMS)
(VERAPAMIL+XUSE/CT)
1089 GALLOPAMIL/CT (6 TERMS)
(GALLOPAMIL+XUSE/CT)
L1 54056 ("CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS"/CT OR D18.192./CT OR D27.505.250.192 ./CT OR "ANTAGONISTS, EXOGENOUS CALCIUM"/CT OR "BLOCKADERS, EXOGENOUS CALCIUM"/CT OR "BLOCKERS, CALCIUM CHANNEL"/CT OR "CA CHANNEL BLOCK"/CT OR "CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS, EXOGENOUS"/CT OR "CALCIUM BLOCKADERS, EXOGENOUS"/CT OR "CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKING DRUGS"/CT OR "CALCIUM INHIBITORS, EXOGENOUS"/CT OR "CHANNEL BLOCKERS, CALCIUM"/CT OR "EXOGENOUS CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS"/CT OR "EXOGENOUS CALCIUM BLOCKADERS"/CT OR "EXOGENOUS CALCIUM INHIBITO RS"/CT OR "INHIBITORS, EXOGENOUS CALCIUM"/CT OR AMLODIPINE/CT OR AMRINONE/CT OR MILRINONE/CT OR BENCYCLANE/CT OR BEPRIDIL/CT OR CINNARIZINE/CT OR CONOTOXINS/CT OR OMEGA-CONOTOXINS/CT OR "OMEGA-CONOTOXIN GVIA"/CT OR DILTIAZEM/CT OR FELODIPINE/CT OR FENDILINE/CT OR FLUNARIZINE/CT OR GALLOPAMIL/CT OR ISRADIPINE/CT OR LIDOFLAZINE/CT OR "MAGNESIUM SULFATE"/CT OR MIBEFRADIL/CT OR NICARDIPINE/CT OR NIFEDIPINE/CT OR NIMODIPINE/CT OR NISOLDIPI NE/CT OR NITRENDIPINE/CT OR PERHEXILINE/CT OR PRENYLA

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=> file caplus medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         1.52       1.73

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:12:34 ON 02 SEP 2003
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:12:34 ON 02 SEP 2003

=> s l1
THE ESTIMATED SEARCH COST FOR FILE 'CAPLUS' IS 70.52 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N or END:y
L2       90448 L1

=> e vulvodynia/ct
E#   FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
--   ---------    --     ----
E1          17           VULVITIS: VI, VIROLOGY/CT
E2           0     1     VULVO-VAGINITIS/CT
E3           0       --> VULVODYNIA/CT
E4           0     1     VULVOVAGINAL/CT
E5           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL CANDIDIASES/CT
E6           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL CANDIDIASIS/CT
E7           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL MONILIASES/CT
E8           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL MONILIASIS/CT
E9           0     2     VULVOVAGINITIDES/CT
E10        660    15     VULVOVAGINITIS/CT
E11          1           VULVOVAGINITIS: BL, BLOOD/CT
E12          9           VULVOVAGINITIS: CI, CHEMICALLY INDUCED/CT

=> e vulvovaginal disese/ct
E#   FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
--   ---------    --     ----
E1           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL CANDIDIASES/CT
E2           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL CANDIDIASIS/CT
E3           0       --> VULVOVAGINAL DISESE/CT
E4           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL MONILIASES/CT
E5           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL MONILIASIS/CT
E6           0     2     VULVOVAGINITIDES/CT
E7         660    15     VULVOVAGINITIS/CT
E8           1           VULVOVAGINITIS: BL, BLOOD/CT
E9           9           VULVOVAGINITIS: CI, CHEMICALLY INDUCED/CT
E10          3           VULVOVAGINITIS: CL, CLASSIFICATION/CT
E11         46           VULVOVAGINITIS: CO, COMPLICATIONS/CT
E12          1           VULVOVAGINITIS: DH, DIET THERAPY/CT

=> e vulvovaginal disease/ct
E#   FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
--   ---------    --     ----
E1           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL CANDIDIASES/CT
E2           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL CANDIDIASIS/CT
E3           0       --> VULVOVAGINAL DISEASE/CT
E4           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL MONILIASES/CT
E5           0     2     VULVOVAGINAL MONILIASIS/CT
E6           0     2     VULVOVAGINITIDES/CT
E7         660    15     VULVOVAGINITIS/CT
E8           1           VULVOVAGINITIS: BL, BLOOD/CT
E9           9           VULVOVAGINITIS: CI, CHEMICALLY INDUCED/CT
E10          3           VULVOVAGINITIS: CL, CLASSIFICATION/CT
E11         46           VULVOVAGINITIS: CO, COMPLICATIONS/CT
E12          1           VULVOVAGINITIS: DH, DIET THERAPY/CT
```

```
=> e vulvar dysesthesia/ct
E#   FREQUENCY    AT     TERM
--   ---------    --     ----
E1          17           VULVAR DISEASES: VE, VETERINARY/CT
E2          67           VULVAR DISEASES: VI, VIROLOGY/CT
E3           0       --> VULVAR DYSESTHESIA/CT
E4           0     2     VULVAR NEOPL/CT
E5           0     2     VULVAR NEOPLASM/CT
E6        4388    41     VULVAR NEOPLASMS/CT
E7          42           VULVAR NEOPLASMS: AN, ANALYSIS/CT
E8          42           VULVAR NEOPLASMS: BL, BLOOD/CT
E9          14           VULVAR NEOPLASMS: BS, BLOOD SUPPLY/CT
E10         68           VULVAR NEOPLASMS: CH, CHEMISTRY/CT
E11         19           VULVAR NEOPLASMS: CI, CHEMICALLY INDUCED/CT
E12         58           VULVAR NEOPLASMS: CL, CLASSIFICATION/CT

=> s vulvodynia or vulvitis or vulvovaginitis or vulvovaginal disease or vulvar
pain or vulvar dysesthesia or vulvar vestibulitis or vestibulodynia or clitoridynia
L3        1772 VULVODYNIA OR VULVITIS OR VULVOVAGINITIS OR VULVOVAGINAL DISEASE
                OR VULVAR PAIN OR VULVAR DYSESTHESIA OR VULVAR VESTIBULITIS OR
               VESTIBULODYNIA OR CLITORIDYNIA

=> s l3 or vaginal pain
L4        1797 L3 OR VAGINAL PAIN

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:09:42 ON 02 SEP 2003)

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:10:08 ON 02 SEP 2003
                E CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER
                E CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER/CT
                E E6+ALL
L1        54056 S E6-E48

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:12:34 ON 02 SEP 2003
L2        90448 S L1
                E VULVODYNIA/CT
                E VULVOVAGINAL DISESE/CT
                E VULVOVAGINAL DISEASE/CT
                E VULVAR DYSESTHESIA/CT
L3         1772 S VULVODYNIA OR VULVITIS OR VULVOVAGINITIS OR VULVOVAGINAL DISE
L4         1797 S L3 OR VAGINAL PAIN

=> s l4 and l1
THE ESTIMATED SEARCH COST FOR FILE 'CAPLUS' IS 70.52 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N or END:y
L5           3 L4 AND L1

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6           3 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs it 1-3

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:695728  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          137:210997
TITLE:                    Compounds and methods for the treatment of urogenital
                          disorders
INVENTOR(S):              Mak, Vivien H. W.; Grayson, Stephen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Cellegy Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
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E1            0   BT4   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E2            0    BT3   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E3            0     BT2   Chemical Actions/CT
E4            0     BT2   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E5         3274      BT1   Cardiovascular Agents/CT
E6        23304       -->   Calcium Channel Blockers/CT
E7        23304       MN    D18.192./CT
E8        23304       MN    D27.505.250.192./CT
                       DC    an INDEX MEDICUS major descriptor
                       NOTE  A class of drugs that act by selective inhibition
                             of calcium influx through cell membranes or on the
                             release and binding of calcium in intracellular
                             pools. Since they are inducers of vascular and
                             other smooth muscle relaxation, they are used in
                             the drug therapy of hypertension and
                             cerebrovascular spasms, as myocardial protective
                             agents, and in the relaxation of uterine spasms.
                       INDX  vasodilators; D25-26 qualif; DF: CA CHANNEL BLOCK
                       AQ    AD AE AN BL CF CH CL CS CT DU EC HI IM IP ME PD PK
                             PO RE SD ST TO TU UR
                       PNTE  Calcium (1966-1967) /antagonists & inhibitors
                             (1968-1981)
                       PNTE  Ion Channels (1979-1981)
                       HNTE  83; was CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS, EXOGENOUS 1982
                       ONTE  use CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS to search CALCIUM
                             ANTAGONISTS, EXOGENOUS 1982
                       MHTH  NLM (1982)
E9            0        UF    Antagonists, Exogenous Calcium/CT
E10           0        UF    Blockaders, Exogenous Calcium/CT
E11           0        UF    Blockers, Calcium Channel/CT
E12           0        UF    CA CHANNEL BLOCK/CT
E13           0        UF    Calcium Antagonists, Exogenous/CT
E14           0        UF    Calcium Blockaders, Exogenous/CT
E15           0        UF    Calcium Channel Blocking Drugs/CT
E16           0        UF    Calcium Inhibitors, Exogenous/CT
E17           0        UF    Channel Blockers, Calcium/CT
E18           0        UF    Exogenous Calcium Antagonists/CT
E19           0        UF    Exogenous Calcium Blockaders/CT
E20           0        UF    Exogenous Calcium Inhibitors/CT
E21           0        UF    Inhibitors, Exogenous Calcium/CT
E22        1182        NT1   Amlodipine/CT
E23         737        NT1   Amrinone/CT
E24         749         NT2   Milrinone/CT
E25         142        NT1   Bencyclane/CT
E26         598        NT1   Bepridil/CT
E27         547        NT1   Cinnarizine/CT
E28         149        NT1   Conotoxins/CT
E29         147         NT2   omega-Conotoxins/CT
E30         936          NT3   omega-Conotoxin GVIA/CT
E31        4987        NT1   Diltiazem/CT
E32         902        NT1   Felodipine/CT
E33         111        NT1   Fendiline/CT
E34         965        NT1   Flunarizine/CT
E35        1089        NT1   Gallopamil/CT
E36        1217        NT1   Isradipine/CT
E37         202        NT1   Lidoflazine/CT
E38        2758        NT1   Magnesium Sulfate/CT
E39         354        NT1   Mibefradil/CT
E40        1970        NT1   Nicardipine/CT
E41       12555        NT1   Nifedipine/CT
E42        1834        NT1   Nimodipine/CT
E43         682        NT1   Nisoldipine/CT
E44        1892        NT1   Nitrendipine/CT
E45         431        NT1   Perhexiline/CT
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E46          507          NT1   Prenylamine/CT
E47        13302          NT1   Verapamil/CT
E48         1089           NT2   Gallopamil/CT
E49          336          NT1   omega-Agatoxin IVA/CT
E50          936          NT1   omega-Conotoxin GVIA/CT
E51          147          NT1   omega-Conotoxins/CT
E52          936           NT2   omega-Conotoxin GVIA/CT
E53        15334          RT    Anti-Arrhythmia Agents/CT
E54        27316          RT    Antihypertensive Agents/CT
E55        23850          RT    Vasodilator Agents/CT
*********  END***

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CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002069906	A2	20020912	WO 2002-US7026	20020306
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002198136	A1	20021226	US 2002-94409	20020306

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-273901P P 20010306
US 2001-334903P P 20011024

AB The present invention provides methods for treating a variety of urogenital disorders, such as, for example, vaginismus, dyspareunia, **vulvodynia** (including **vulvar vestibulitis**), interstitial cystitis, nonspecific urethritis (i.e., nonspecific pain and/or burning of the urinary tract) and sexual dysfunctions, such as, for example, female sexual arousal disorders and female sexual orgasmic disorders, using a variety of compds., including, but not limited to, NO donors, calcium channel blockers, cholinergic modulators, .alpha.-adrenergic receptor antagonists, .beta.-adrenergic receptor agonists, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, cAMP-dependent protein kinase activators (e.g., cAMP mimetics), superoxide scavengers, potassium channel activators, estrogen-like compds., testosterone-like compds., benzodiazepines, adrenergic nerve inhibitors, antidiarrheal agents, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, smooth muscle relaxants, adenosine receptor modulators, adenylyl cyclase activators, endothelin receptor antagonists, bisphosphonates and cGMP-dependent protein kinase activators (e.g., cGMP mimetics).

IT Nerve
(adrenergic, inhibitors; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Endothelin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antagonists; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Ion channel blockers
(calcium; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Nerve
(cholinergic, modulators; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Bladder, disease
(cystitis; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Urogenital tract
(disease; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Sexual behavior
(disorder, female; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Adenosine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(modulators; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of

female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Ion channel openers
(potassium; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Antidiarrheals
Antimicrobial agents
Drug delivery systems
Hormone replacement therapy
Human
Muscle relaxants
Radical scavengers
Vagina, disease
(treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Androgens
Estrogens
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Inflammation
(urethral; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Adrenoceptor antagonists
(.alpha.-; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Adrenoceptor antagonists
(.alpha.1-; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Adrenoceptor antagonists
(.alpha.2-; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Adrenoceptor agonists
(.beta.-; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 9012-42-4, Adenylyl cyclase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(activators; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 80449-02-1, Protein kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cAMP- and cGMP-dependent, activators; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(donors; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 9036-21-9, CAMP phosphodiesterase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 7665-99-8, CGMP
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(mimetics; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 51-84-3, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(storage and vesicle transport blocking agents; treatment of urogenital

disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT 745-65-3 9028-35-7, HMG-CoA reductase 11062-77-4, Superoxide 141588-27-4 142008-29-5
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 53-43-0, DHEA 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 146-48-5, Yohimbine 317-34-0, Aminophylline 439-14-5, Diazepam 479-18-5, Dyphylline 651-48-9, DHEA sulfate 12794-10-4D, Benzodiazepine, derivs. 13598-36-2D, Phosphonic acid, alkylidinebis-derivs. **21829-25-4** 22232-64-0, Vesamicol 38304-91-5, Minoxidil **42399-41-7**, Diltiazem 53179-11-6
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT 75330-75-5, Lovastatin
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vaginal ring; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:173509 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:173509
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**
INVENTOR(S): Hangay, Gyorgy; Olah, Gabor, Mrs.; Tokos, Edit; Vamos, Gyorgy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vepex Kft., Hung.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9402148	A1	19940203	WO 1993-HU16	19930318
W: AU, BG, CA, CZ, FI, JP, KR, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SK, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
HU 64840	A2	19940328	HU 1992-2398	19920722
HU 212426	B	19960628		
EP 651641	A1	19950510	EP 1993-908053	19930318
EP 651641	B1	19980909		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 08501533	T2	19960220	JP 1993-503947	19930318
RO 111735	B1	19970130	RO 1995-96	19930318
PL 171031	B1	19970228	PL 1993-307256	19930318
CZ 283011	B6	19971217	CZ 1995-153	19930318
AU 688260	B2	19980312	AU 1993-39031	19930318
AU 9339031	A1	19940214		
RU 2117479	C1	19980820	RU 1995-109159	19930318
SK 279276	B6	19980909	SK 1995-77	19930318
AT 170752	E	19980915	AT 1993-908053	19930318
FI 9500290	A	19950123	FI 1995-290	19950123
US 5622927	A	19970422	US 1995-374572	19950816

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: HU 1992-2398 A 19920722
WO 1993-HU16 W 19930318

AB A pharmaceutical compn. for treating and alleviating the symptoms of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis** comprises 0.05-0.5% folic acid, 0.25-2.5% panthenol and/or 0.15-1.5% allantoin, 0.75-7.5% protein

hydrolyzate or casein hydrolyzate, 3.0-15.0% lactose or dextrose, 0.25-2.5% lactic acid, 0.25-2.5% Mg sulfate and 0.75-7.5% NaCl or NH4Cl. Formulation of suppositories, ointments, solns. and sprays are given. Suppositories of the invention decreased pH of vagina from 5.87 to 5.43 after 1 mo treatment.

IT Protein hydrolyzates
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical compn. contg., for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Vagina
(disease, vaginitis, treatment of, with pharmaceutical compn. contg. folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate)

IT Fatty acids, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(esters, with polyoxyethylene sorbitan, pharmaceutical compn. contg., for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Caseins, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrolyzates, pharmaceutical compn. contg., for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(solns., folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate in, for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(sprays, folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate in, for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(suppositories, folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate in, for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(suppositories, vaginal, folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate in, for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Reproductive tract
(vulva, disease, **vulvitis**, treatment of, with pharmaceutical compn. contg. folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 81-13-0, Panthenol 97-59-6, Allantoin **7487-88-9**, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9005-63-4D, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan, esters with fatty acids 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 25322-68-3, Peg
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical compn. contg., for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:617385 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:217385
TITLE: Method and compositions for enhancing white blood cell functioning on a mucosal or cutaneous surface
INVENTOR(S): Rudy, Michael A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytologics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9318747 A1 19930930 WO 1993-US2801 19930325
W: CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
US 5466680 A 19951114 US 1992-858290 19920326
EP 633767 A1 19950118 EP 1993-908579 19930325
EP 633767 B1 20000712
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL
JP 07509449 T2 19951019 JP 1993-516837 19930325
ES 2149812 T3 20001116 ES 1993-908579 19930325
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-858290 A 19920326
WO 1993-US2801 W 19930325

AB A compn. contg. an energy source for white blood cells, a source of Na+, K+, Mg2+, and/or Ca2+, and a source of Cl-, SO42-, phosphate, and/or HCO3-, having pH 4-10 and an osmolality of 140-2000, is applied to a mucosal or cutaneous surface of a mammal to inhibit disease-causing agents and promote wound healing. Thus, a compn. contg. dextrose-H2O 5.29, NaHCO3 21.98, NaCl 6.73, CaCl2.2H2O 0.13, KCl 0.17, KH2PO4 0.082, MgSO4.7H2O 0.14, citric acid 0.72, CM-cellulose 6.00 g, HOAc 14.6, and water 1000 mL enhanced NBT redn. by human neutrophils, inhibited nasal inflammation in colds, and inhibited Candida **vulvovaginitis** when applied topically.

IT Radiation
(cystitis and proctitis and vaginitis from, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Inflammation inhibitors
(electrolytes and energy source for leukocytes)

IT Allergy inhibitors
(electrolytes and energy source for leukocytes, for nose mucosa inflammation treatment)

IT Anti-infective agents
(electrolytes and energy source, for mucosa and skin)

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Fungicides and Fungistats
Protozoacides
Virucides and Virustats
(electrolytes and energy source, for mucosa and skin infection treatment)

IT Wound healing promoters
(electrolytes and energy sources)

IT Leukocyte
(energy source for, mucosa and skin infection treatment with electrolytes and)

IT Hemorrhage
(infection characterized by, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Chlamydia
(infection with, of mucosa and skin, electrolytes and energy source for treatment of)

IT Environment
(irritants of, nose mucosa inflammation from, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source for leukocytes)

IT Mammal
(mucosa and skin infection treatment in, with energy source and electrolytes)

IT Chelating agents
(mucosa and skin infection treatment with compn. contg. electrolytes and energy source and)

IT Anions
Cations
(mucosa and skin infection treatment with compn. contg. energy source and)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Fats and Glyceridic oils
Fatty acids, biological studies

Lipids, biological studies
Monosaccharides
Oligosaccharides
Peptides, biological studies
Phosphates, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Proteins, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mucosa and skin infection treatment with electrolytes and)

IT Common cold
Hay fever
Influenza
(nose mucosa inflammation treatment in, with electrolytes and energy source for leukocytes)

IT Pruritus
(of anus, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Irritants
(of environment, nose mucosa inflammation from, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source for leukocytes)

IT Transplant and Transplantation
(of eye cornea and skin, wound healing promoter for, electrolytes and energy source in)

IT Asthma
(tracheobronchitis in, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Burn
(treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Antidepressants
(vagina dryness and inflammation and irritation from, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Candida
(**vulvovaginitis** from, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Parturition
(wound healing promoter in, electrolytes and energy source as)

IT Wart
(acuminate, genital, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Eye, disease
(allergic conjunctivitis, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Intestine, disease
(anus, mucosa, infection, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Uterus, disease
(cervicitis, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Uterus, disease
(cervix, mucosa, infection, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Therapeutics
(chemo-, wound healing promoter in, electrolytes and energy source as)

IT Lung, disease
(chronic obstructive, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Eye
(cornea, transplant, wound healing promoter for, electrolytes and energy source in)

IT Salivary gland
(disease, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Vagina
(disease, candidiasis, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Trachea (anatomical)
(disease, chronic tracheitis, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)

IT Bladder
(disease, cystitis, from radiation, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Gingiva
(disease, gingivitis, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Vein
(disease, hemorrhoid, inflammation in, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Mucous membrane
(disease, infection, treatment of, with energy source and electrolytes)
IT Tooth
(disease, plaque, gingiva infection in, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Sinus
(disease, sinusitis, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Urethra
(disease, urethritis, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Vagina
(disease, vaginitis, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Mouth
(disease, xerostomia, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Bronchi
(diseases, chronic bronchitis, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Eye, disease
(dry, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(emulsions, electrolytes and energy source in, for mucosa and skin infection treatment)
IT Animal metabolism
(energy, metabolic intermediates in, mucosa and skin infection treatment with electrolytes and)
IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex, infection with, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex 1, infection with, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex 2, infection with, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Virus, animal
(human papilloma, infection with, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Eye, disease
(infection, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Vagina
(mucosa, disease, dryness, from antidepressants and cancer chemotherapy, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Bladder
Bronchi
Trachea (anatomical)
Urethra
Vagina
(mucosa, disease, infection, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Vagina
(mucosa, disease, inflammation, from antidepressants and cancer chemotherapy, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Vagina
(mucosa, disease, irritation, from antidepressants and cancer

chemotherapy, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Gingiva
Mouth
(mucosa, infection, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Nose
(mucosa, disease, infection, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Reproductive tract
(neoplasm, acuminate wart, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Sinus
(paranasal, mucosa, disease, infection, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Intestine, disease
(rectum, inflammation, from radiation, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Intestine, disease
(rectum, mucosa, infection, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(solns., electrolytes and energy source in, for mucosa and skin infection treatment)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(suspensions, electrolytes and energy source in, for mucosa and skin infection treatment)
IT Skin
(transplant, wound healing promoter for, electrolytes and energy source in)
IT Respiratory tract
(upper, disease, infection, nose mucosa inflammation treatment in, with electrolytes and energy source for leukocytes)
IT Virus, animal
(varicella-zoster, infection with, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT Reproductive tract
(vulva, disease, infection, treatment of, with electrolytes and energy source)
IT 50-21-5, biological studies 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies 56-73-5, Glucose 6-phosphate 57-48-7, D-Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-23-4, D-Galactose, biological studies 63-42-3 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 69-79-4, Maltose 77-92-9, biological studies 87-69-4, L(+)-Tartaric acid, biological studies 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 643-13-0, Fructose 6-phosphate 3458-28-4, D-Mannose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-79-2, Glycogen, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mucosa and skin infection treatment with compn. contg. electrolytes and)
IT 60-00-4, EDTA, biological studies 67-42-5, EGTA 67-43-6, DTPA 87-73-0, Saccharic acid 93-62-9, HIMDA 139-13-9, NTA 150-25-4, N,N-Bishydroxyethylglycine 150-39-0 1170-02-1, EDDHA 13291-61-7, DCTA
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mucosa and skin infection treatment with compn. contg. electrolytes and energy source and)
IT 71-52-3, Bicarbonate, biological studies 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies **7487-88-9**, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7778-77-0 10034-99-8, Magnesium sulfate heptahydrate 10035-04-8, Calcium chloride dihydrate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 14808-79-8, Sulfate, biological studies

16068-46-5, Potassium phosphate 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mucosa and skin infection treatment with compn. contg. energy source and)

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     186.90     188.63

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L1         54056 S E6-E48

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                E VULVOVAGINAL DISEASE/CT
                E VULVAR DYSESTHESIA/CT
L3          1772 S VULVODYNIA OR VULVITIS OR VULVOVAGINITIS OR VULVOVAGINAL DISE
L4          1797 S L3 OR VAGINAL PAIN
L5             3 S L4 AND L1
L6             3 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
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L7             3 L6

=> s l5
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L8            3 L5

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L9            3 L1 AND L4
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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:695728 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:210997
TITLE: Compounds and methods for the treatment of urogenital disorders
INVENTOR(S): Mak, Vivien H. W.; Grayson, Stephen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cellegy Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002069906	A2	20020912	WO 2002-US7026	20020306
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002198136	A1	20021226	US 2002-94409	20020306

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-273901P P 20010306
US 2001-334903P P 20011024

AB The present invention provides methods for treating a variety of urogenital disorders, such as, for example, vaginismus, dyspareunia, **vulvodynia** (including **vulvar vestibulitis**), interstitial cystitis, nonspecific urethritis (i.e., nonspecific pain and/or burning of the urinary tract) and sexual dysfunctions, such as, for example, female sexual arousal disorders and female sexual orgasmic disorders, using a variety of compds., including, but not limited to, NO donors, calcium channel blockers, cholinergic modulators, .alpha.-adrenergic receptor antagonists, .beta.-adrenergic receptor agonists, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, cAMP-dependent protein kinase activators (e.g., cAMP mimetics), superoxide scavengers, potassium channel activators, estrogen-like compds., testosterone-like compds., benzodiazepines, adrenergic nerve inhibitors, antidiarrheal agents, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, smooth muscle relaxants, adenosine receptor modulators, adenylyl cyclase activators, endothelin receptor antagonists, bisphosphonates and cGMP-dependent protein kinase activators (e.g., cGMP mimetics).

IT Nerve
(adrenergic, inhibitors; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Endothelin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antagonists; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Ion channel blockers
(calcium; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Nerve
(cholinergic, modulators; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Bladder, disease
(cystitis; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT Urogenital tract
(disease; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Sexual behavior
(disorder, female; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Adenosine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(modulators; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Ion channel openers
(potassium; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Antidiarrheals
Antimicrobial agents
Drug delivery systems
Hormone replacement therapy
Human
Muscle relaxants
Radical scavengers
Vagina, disease
(treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Androgens
Estrogens
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Inflammation
(urethral; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Adrenoceptor antagonists
(.alpha.-; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Adrenoceptor antagonists
(.alpha.1-; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Adrenoceptor antagonists
(.alpha.2-; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT Adrenoceptor agonists
(.beta.-; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 9012-42-4, Adenylyl cyclase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(activators; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 80449-02-1, Protein kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cAMP- and cGMP-dependent, activators; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(donors; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)
IT 9036-21-9, CAMP phosphodiesterase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(inhibitors; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT 7665-99-8, CGMP
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(mimetics; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT 51-84-3, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(storage and vesicle transport blocking agents; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT 745-65-3 9028-35-7, HMG-CoA reductase 11062-77-4, Superoxide 141588-27-4 142008-29-5
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 53-43-0, DHEA 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 146-48-5, Yohimbine 317-34-0, Aminophylline 439-14-5, Diazepam 479-18-5, Dyphylline 651-48-9, DHEA sulfate 12794-10-4D, Benzodiazepine, derivs. 13598-36-2D, Phosphonic acid, alkylidinebis-derivs. **21829-25-4** 22232-64-0, Vesamicol 38304-91-5, Minoxidil **42399-41-7**, Diltiazem 53179-11-6
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

IT 75330-75-5, Lovastatin
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vaginal ring; treatment of urogenital disorders and improvement of female sexual arousal disorders)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:173509 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:173509
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**
INVENTOR(S): Hangay, Gyorgy; Olah, Gabor, Mrs.; Tokos, Edit; Vamos, Gyorgy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vepex Kft., Hung.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9402148	A1	19940203	WO 1993-HU16	19930318
W: AU, BG, CA, CZ, FI, JP, KR, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SK, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
HU 64840	A2	19940328	HU 1992-2398	19920722
HU 212426	B	19960628		
EP 651641	A1	19950510	EP 1993-908053	19930318
EP 651641	B1	19980909		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 08501533	T2	19960220	JP 1993-503947	19930318
RO 111735	B1	19970130	RO 1995-96	19930318
PL 171031	B1	19970228	PL 1993-307256	19930318
CZ 283011	B6	19971217	CZ 1995-153	19930318
AU 688260	B2	19980312	AU 1993-39031	19930318
AU 9339031	A1	19940214		
RU 2117479	C1	19980820	RU 1995-109159	19930318

SK 279276	B6	19980909	SK 1995-77		19930318
AT 170752	E	19980915	AT 1993-908053		19930318
FI 9500290	A	19950123	FI 1995-290		19950123
US 5622927	A	19970422	US 1995-374572		19950816
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			HU 1992-2398	A	19920722
			WO 1993-HU16	W	19930318

AB A pharmaceutical compn. for treating and alleviating the symptoms of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis** comprises 0.05-0.5% folic acid, 0.25-2.5% panthenol and/or 0.15-1.5% allantoin, 0.75-7.5% protein hydrolyzate or casein hydrolyzate, 3.0-15.0% lactose or dextrose, 0.25-2.5% lactic acid, 0.25-2.5% Mg sulfate and 0.75-7.5% NaCl or NH_4Cl. Formulation of suppositories, ointments, solns. and sprays are given. Suppositories of the invention decreased pH of vagina from 5.87 to 5.43 after 1 mo treatment.

IT Protein hydrolyzates
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical compn. contg., for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Vagina
(disease, vaginitis, treatment of, with pharmaceutical compn. contg. folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate)

IT Fatty acids, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(esters, with polyoxyethylene sorbitan, pharmaceutical compn. contg., for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Caseins, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrolyzates, pharmaceutical compn. contg., for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(solns., folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate in, for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(sprays, folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate in, for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(suppositories, folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate in, for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(suppositories, vaginal, folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate in, for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)

IT Reproductive tract
(vulva, disease, **vulvitis**, treatment of, with pharmaceutical compn. contg. folic acid and panthenol and allantoin and protein hydrolyzate)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 81-13-0, Panthenol 97-59-6, Allantoin **7487-88-9**, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9005-63-4D, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan, esters with fatty acids 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 25322-68-3, Peg
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical compn. contg., for treatment of **vulvitis** and **vulvovaginitis**)